BROOKLYN CITY.

Organization of the New Common Council.

Annual Message of Mayor Kalbfleisch-An Indebtodness of Upwards of \$27,000,000-The Evils of Commissions.

The Winter Lunacy Case Before the Supreme Court.

The first meeting of the Common Council for the year 1870 was held yesterday afternoon, his Honor the Mayor (Mr. Kalbfleisen) in the chair. There was a very large attendance of interested citizens in the auditorium of the chambers. The reading of the nutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, and the Mayor arose and read his annual message which was accepted, and the usual number of copies rdered to be printed. The following is the

Message of Mayor Kalbileisch.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldrements of the Charles I have manually to lay before you a manually admired that you will see from the facts and figures I am about to lay before you, our city stands now in critical circamstances. The errors of a long period of miscanerous legislation have calminated in a burden of taxation and deet period of an about to its worked out at last the opinitumately, the evil has worked out at last the opinitumately in the state capital not only an executive out a legislatire, in both houses the majority of whom stand piedged to restore to the people of this and every cay in the State that local self-government the deprivation of which as I shall show, has certained upon Brooklyn such an oppressive load of debt. Message of Mayor Kalbileisch.

restore to the people of this and every day in the State that local self-government, the depiritation of which, as I shall show, has entined upon Brooklyn such an oppressive load of debt.

LOCAL DIEROPERINTS.

But before proceeding to discuss financial matters I may be permitted to advert to the uninterrupted material growth and progress of our city and its public works. It is a gratifying fact that, notwith standing all the drawbacks, our city continues steadily and rapidly to increase in population and prosperity. The number of buildings of various descriptions erected and in course of erection during the past year is 2,944, a schedule of which has been kindly furnished me by the hispector of Poince, and is heretanto annexed. From a report furnished me by the street inspector I find that eleven miles of streets have been graded and pared, seventeen miles are under contract and in progress of complessor, in addition to which over 125,000 feet of shewalk have been flagged. This, with the excension of. Washington avenue, the kent avenue canal, with add materially to our comfort and commercial facilities, while the improvements made to our parks, avenues and bonievards will also do much to enhance the attractions of Brocklyn as a place of residence. During the past summer, too, a considerable number of our older streets have been pavement, was before attainable. The experience of the last summer also demonstrated to us, by contrast, the especial advantage our city possesses in the abundance, as well as the purity, of its water supply. While other large cities—not only railadet-phia—were seriously inconvenienced by scarcity of water, Brooklyn experienced no annoyance whatever from protonged drouth. Our water and sewerage facilities are ocling scandily and rapadily extension for the countries are oclans genedily and rapadily extension for the protonged with mose necessines of city lie.

But while it is pleasant to review the evidences of our city is material approximation of the city as yet unprovinced in taxes to

Assessment bonds for paving, grading, &c. Assessment bonds for contracts image by	
Water and Sewerage commussion	
Foarth Avenue Commission	. 159,000
Gowanus Canal Commission	
Pro pect Park Commission	
Water Loan	
Sewerage Commission	
Bedford Avenue Commission	
Wallabout Improvement Commission	
Keat Avenue Basia Commission	125,009
Vangerout Avenue Commission	148,000
Bridge ten per cent Subscription	
Potal	en 50 1 950

standing is \$4,255,000, of which 15-louns is chargeable upon the city, and a na-

whitng to at once reimburse the treasury for the morest technical informality to shirk payment.

There are likewise many instances where work has been done and bonds issued to raise money to pay contractors, and the bonds have become due and paid by the city before even an assessment has been had, to say nothing of its collection. When the amount of bonds issued for local improvements was small and a close supervision over the subject easily had, and no great loss to the city could arise, their issue might have been tolerated. But now that the amount of bonds loaned by the city for such purposes exceeds in one year (1869) the whole amount issued during the eight years preceding, it cannot but awaken uneasiness, and I am free to say that in my opinion nothing but such of assessment bonds will prove a remedy. In the case of bonds issued by the city to derray the lessue of assessment bonds will prove a remedy. In the case of bonds issued by the city to derray the lost of repaying streets, which had airrendy been payed in former years at the expense of the property oweers, legal opinions differ as to the constitutionality of the provision of law, under which along the city can caim to recover the amount it has advanced, by assessment upon the property benefited. I understand it has been held in a neighboring state, upon general principles of law rather than upon express constitutional interpretation, that the Legislarure cannot compet the preperty owner to provide a second pavement for the street fronting his lot, the having once laid down a pavement accepted and second pavement for the street fronting his lot, the having once laid down a pavement accepted and second pavement for the street fronting his lot, the having once laid down a pavement accepted and second pavement for the street fronting his lot, the having once laid down a pavement accepted and sounds this year issued for repaying of streets. The extent to which the city has thus become hable may be gainered from the fact that during the past year \$504,64

THE MODE OF ISSUE. The construction put upon the law authorizing issue and disposal of assessment bonds by the Comptroller must, I fear, ultimately lead to distinctly, The law of 1861 restricts the sale of conds to a rate not es taen par, and yet the bonds have been often di are contracts made by the water and sowering com-missioners for regrading and repaying streets are under the law authorizing their issue limited to an interest bearing bond of not more than seven per cent. They are sold below their par value, thus making them indirectly more than a seven per cent bond. The delicated arising therefrom must be ultimately made up by the city at large, or the haz-ard be run of baying assessments set uside for what ard be run of buving assessments set uside for what I deem a clear violation of the amention of the law. I recommend that this subject receive your immedi-ate consideration. I intend to withhold my signature for the present from any and all bonds to be issued for local improvements would ded for local improvements until the question is oroughly considered and until some system is opied whereby the expense incurred for different an improvements shall in each case be kept dis-

But no additional checks and guards upon the issue of bonds, no steps hat can be taken to supervise and percet the method of disposing and accounting of them, can meet the expenses of our position. If we are to escape serious and not distant embarrassments the Legislaure must cease to pass laws compelling the is no of bonds by this municipality.

position. If we are to escape serious and not distant emburrassaments the Legislature inust cease to pass laws compelling the is, no of bonds by this municipality.

During the past year the Board of Assessors made an arbitrary addition of twenty-flye per ceat to our texable valuation, so that now, in imany instances, property is valued for taxation at nearly as high a sum as it would fetch in the market. The obligations already interred by our city amount to a mortgage of different cents on every dollar of the valuation thus enhanced. Excuss might be offered for adding still further to this oppressive volume of debt if our current expenses were cent reduced or remaining still further to this oppressive volume of debt if our current expenses were cent reduced or remaining stationary, so as to give prospect of our being hereafter better able to pay off undelycothers. Sat a reference to the records of the city will show that while on the one hand we have been increasing our debt, on the other we have also increased our animal current expenses were cent is our crease as occar relative as well as actual. In other words, man for man or deliar for dollar, we pay more faxes every year than we formerly paid, and still every year each thinbitant of Brods yin owes more, after flaving paid more, and has run deeper in debt, in addition to baving former a greater individual burden of faxation. This in a growing and prosperous city ought not to be. The increased value should keep pace with the increase of taxes and inactivelines. If not, either the city is failing bearing a proper rate of progress, or its public affairs, and inprovements are being carried on too expensively, and in either view it is necessar? To solvency to at we should essen our expendences until the prosent does is largely reduced.

To explain some of the causes of the increase of current expenses is with call the addition of government, or a property valuation of \$1,00,000. This proved sufficient, in 1888, during the manifestation, of \$2,00,000. This prove

apar. I deed this in unnecessary one as or money; some reflectly his have to be provided for this abuse, and i therefore suggest that the subject receive your prompt attention.

COST OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Further explanation of the rapid increase in the amount of our taxes is adorded by the chormous increase in the expenditures for the manutenance of the Fire Department. This also has rised in a four-fold rate to the increases valuation of property. If my information is correct, and it I can rely upon a written statement made to me by a gentleman who now ho ds a prominent position in the New York paid rire Department, it appears that in 1867 the expense of manutaming the rire Department in Pinisadelpha in effective condition was \$114,000; and it was conceasively shown that \$120,000 for the first year, and a probable reduction thereafter, would give us an embast department for Brooklyn. Instead of the conceasively shown that \$120,000 for the first year, and a probable reduction thereafter, would give us an embast department for Brooklyn. Instead of I can sea no reason, except for the purpose of maintaming, in the customary costly scale of such boures, another irresponsible commission, why we are called upon to raise \$250,000 per annum from our already overtaxed citizens.

In 1868 the Legislature passed a law creating a bureau, &c., for the presention of fires and regardation of buildings, which law was subsequently amended. The duties to be performed by the appointees under the act were similar to those formerly discharged by the fire wardens. In fact the bureau was shoply created for the Western district instead of for the whole city, showing evidently that it was not a necessary institution for the city. The fire coefficient of the duties should be bureau was shoply created for the papartment, has become a close corporation, the trustees of the Webows and orponais Fand. I mis might have the firemen performed buty without compensation, but under the papartment proposes. A carean resamp of the in was a forest tha bureau, see, for the prevention of lives and regration of unitings, which have see subsequently amenaded. The duties to be performed by the appointers that the duties to be performed by the appointers that the duties to be performed by the appointers that the duties to be performed by the appointers that the duties to be performed by the appointers that the duties to be performed to the duties of the workers are subsequently that it was not a necessary meanting to the duty. The fines contented for to the western duties the partial of the temporal that the properties of the Willows and or poants fend. This might have been excassable wants the firehelm performed duty without compensation, but inder the precess state of subsets a can have y be justified. The duties should be performed at a less cost to the city, the salaries paid out of the amount realized from the sines or from that raised for fire bepartment purposes. A careau reading of the law will convince any one that at the powers of the law was abortic. The law has bordered to could be described in the analysis of an anscriptions of the careau recently in furnishment of the mands of an anscriptions of the careau recently in furnishment purposes. A careau recently in furnishment purposes. A careau recangular the analysis of an unsafe conditions and were found to the analysis of an unsafe condition, and went therefore suggest that your honortones body cause this matter to occurred recently in furnishment such as the content of the conditions of the conditions of powers they proved to be described in the first through the conditions of powers of the two hosts are such as a constitution of the conditions of

transcerred to the common Council a necessity for retaining these inspectors in office was manifest, the powers have since been taken away from the Common Council and vessed in commissions, to such an extent as to render the services of these inspectors unnecessary. I therefore suggest their dispectors without receiving bonenes sufficient to warrant the outlay. Dispector council and the consequence of the recent changes made in the

warrant he outlay.

In consequence of the recent changes made in the Fire Department, many of the buildings formerly occupied for Fire Department purposes have become vacant being no longer neaded. I would recommend that all these as also any other premises owned and not used by the city, be soid said the avails paid miss the sinking fund. No care is now taken of this property and it is growing daily less valuable, hence this subject should reconvening was had of all the life apparains which in course queries of the change of the department is no longer used.

FIERS AND WHATMES.

was had of all the Bre apparatus which it consequence of the change of the department is no longer used.

First and whaters.

Another subject which has been somewhat lost sight of is the pairs and wantees become ag to the city. If humedhate steps were taken to take them at auction to the highest ouder I doubt not the city would derive a very respectable present managed, they involve the city in a large expenditure for keeping them in repair, while we are searchy receiving any revenue therefrom. The amount paid into the freasury during the past two years has not averaged more than \$140 per annum. This subject assumes the more importance now from the recent completion of the docks and basins at he foot of washington avenue. The Walmbout improvement has cost use city over three-quarters or a million dollars, in return for which we derive not only a shorter access between the Eastern and Western districts, which has long been a deaderatum melty travel, but the possession of a spacious water front and dock property on the East river, the use of winch, it wisely regulated, may become largely productive or revenue to the city and tend to facilitate the improvement of a tract of adjacent property which interto has remained vacam.

The expense of maintaining our justifices courts keeps more than pace with the growth of the city or the increase of crime. It now costs the city annually about \$50,000 against one-third of that amount but a few years age. I see no good reason why the Justices imposed upon the parties bringing sints before them, as is the case in other parts of the State. The fines collected by the Justices are not always paid over to the city and the amounts of the fines imposed. I have recently been furnished with very strong presumptive evidence of the fact that one of the justices who has only returned about twenty dollars since bis fined and the amounts of the fines imposed. I have recently been furnished the across of legistation and the consequent match and condition of our city with the severity which

DANGER OF INSOLVENCY.

It is a disheartening and invidious task to criticise the errors of legislation and the consequent insacial condition of our city with the severity which the faces demand. But I am compensated for whatever displeasure such a course may arouse in any quarter by the conviction that all who examine and weigh the statements I make will agree with me that the state of our affeits is now such as to justify the gravest apprehension I have ever expressed; that considerable preliminary result in the right direction has attended the exposition made in my former messages, and that the circumstances of my recent re-election are a practical endorsement by the great body of our citizens of the efforts I nave made to impress upon the public the urgent need of reorganization and fetorm of our local government.

when I remind you that at the time of consolida-tion, in 1855, the taxable property of our city was fally one-half what it is now, but that the local taxes, instead of double, amount to a sum four times as great as then, there is abundant cause for the most errous anxiety on the part of every taxthe most serious anxiety on the part of every tax-payer. As lace as 1863, during my first term of of-fice, in the midst of the war, the rate of tax stion was but a mite more than one and a haif per cent, I know no other rule of conducting public business than such as we should pursue in private affairs. If, with an income barely doubled, any of us found our expenses multiplied formiod, we should see that we were living too expensively, and that re-tremement or insolvency were the immediate alter-natives.

that we were living too expensively, and that retremenment or insolvency were the immediate alternatives.

On my entering office [in 1868 I pointed out to you that there were about twenty independent booles ex, enough public money in this city without any check over them being in the hands of the people or the numerical government. Since that period there has been a general public response to the demand I ventured to make on behalf of the city government for the extinction of these triesponsiole bodies, host of them have been, or are in process of being clotted up by the legislation of 1865 and 1869. Shill, however, there a.e several departments who have

what no officer or nobody should have m any free city—a money spending power, discretionary in themselves as to opect and amount, instead of being subordinate in these respects to the elected city authorities. We have every ground for believing, however, that the present Legishalire will subject the entire expense of our plants amins to the supervision and control of the city government. Nothing short of this will satisfy the people of save the city from a sarrous extractorphe.

I had the title 2 as of the city government. Nothing short of this will be consomitated the body by whom the class to be not consomitated the body by whom the class to be not consomitated the body by whom the class to be not consomitated the body of our county in the still expense of the consomitation of our county in the still expense of the constitution of the State, which the people have now again endorsed by their voice in the late election. It was not a nod-people of meongrouss enactiments, but a consistent of meongrouss enactiments, but a consistent enactiments, but a consistent enactiments and the constitution of the State, which the people have how again endorsed by their voices in the late election. It was not a nod-people of meongrouss enactiments, but a consistent enactiments agreed to the constitution of the State, which the people have be people and excellent and the state of the constitution of the State, which the people have been declared as a commissioner. Occupationer, Comptroller, addition, and the state of the consistent of the consistency of the consistency

sign as carried on has slowly un olded has I as a pa In another location at a cost, adding inspress, of ni sign as carried on has slowly dinoded result as a park in another location at a cost, adding laperes, of mine minions, and for the completion of which we are to be asked to add other inmions more, with no neutre assurance that ten or twelve militons will end the job than we at first had that one-had of a minion would suffice. I would fair hope that the scanne, as developed, was not concocred from the start, to be revealed by degrees in all its deceptive and outrageous proportions in later registation. But how not the fraird street Commissioners know, several years in advance or any patone suggestion to that effect, that Finrd street would not need improvement above Ninth avenue? This indicates, no less than the twenty-fold multiplication of cost of improvement, that the Park Commission from the beginning had one propert in their minds, involving a totally different scheme from that for which they obtained the Legislative sanction. At least \$1,000,000 on the Minth avenue extension shous-might have been saved to the city in buying the property, by taking in that family originally, had the public known then what the Third street Commission evidently knew, for they outlained their act on the same day that the Park Commission obtained their original law.

THE PARK COMMISSION ARRAIGNED. THE PARK COMMISSION ARRAIGNED.

This evidence of a long contemplated moviding o public legislation to private interests is supply mented by the entire neglect of the commission is improve the part of the Park cast of Flatbosh avinue. On the one side we find it known to the Thirtheat of the commission of the present of the their part of the paginning, that he rail improve the part of the Park cast of Finthonn avenue. On the one side we find it known to the Third Screet Commission, from the origining, that has each its boundary at Tenin avenue. On the other side we find the Park Commissioners refusing from the beginning to improve the east side, though the law required them to improve that part equally with the other. In Washington Park we find an explicit mandatory law of improvement unterly disregarded, and instead of the improvement a proposition made to zeit. But still more indicative of the high-handed liegality of the whole course of this commission has been their hanner and extent of drawing money from the city treasury. The law planily provided that their expendances should pass through the City Treasurer's office in the same way as bills of the Street Commissioner or any other department. Then there would have been public knowledge of now every dollar was expended, and the Common Council would have had a check on the accounts. But the commission has drawn its money in oulk from the city treasury, rendering no account in detail, and at one period previous to my Mayoralty in 1898 they had drawn no less than \$60,000 in excess of the outside limit then permitted by law. As stated above, this one account for interest. Is it surprising that our local expenditures, in money paid and money borrowed, have reagued \$1,00,000 as month when such treaspossible bodies, trampling even on laws of their own procuring, have usurped the finctions of the elected representatives of the citizens?

There are probably not to exceed co,000 families,

the functions of the elected representatives of the citizens?

THE COST PER FAMILY.

There are probably not to exceed 60,000 families, or that number of dwellings, in our city to-day. Besties the oppressive taxation of the fuderal government, enhancing the cost of all we cat, wear or use, the expenditures (in local taxation and added debt) of the past twelve months have averaged \$200, four dollars a week, on each of the houses of families of Erookiya. I canno be wrong in declaring that this monstrous extravageance must cease or our city's growing prosperity will soon become a tradition. It is not the exatement of such ommous fact existing that injures the city's credit; it is the facts themselves that are huriful. I would gladly avoid unpleasant forebodings it false confidence would give real security. But there is no hope of adequate reform, unless in a truthul exhibition of the extent of the abuses, as well as of the remedy mules in a truthul exhibition of the extent of the abuses, as well as of the remedy to commitmicate to you the truth respecting our financial condition, I have stated it without exaggeration, and only without discouragement because the remedial measures are so opvious and beour financial condition. I have stated it without exaggeration, and only without discouragement because the remedial measures are so obvious and because I believe that in the Legislature now about to meet we shall at last lind a majority disposed to diegislature in flavor of, instead of against, that elective self-government without which cutes, like nations, are neiphess victims of every species of wrong.

MARTIN KALBFLESSCH, Mayor.

The following city officers were then elected by bailet of the Board:—President of the Board, Jacob I. Bergen; City Clerk, William G. Bishop; Assissant Keeper of the City Hall, Thomas McGuire; Messenger of the Board, Andrew McDonald; Engineer of the City Hall, Thomas McGuire; Messenger of the City Hall, Thomas McGuire; Messenger

Pavements, Western District, Philip Clare; Sealers of Weights and Measures, Western District, James Fagan, Michael Conlon; Sealers of Weights and Measures, Eastern District, John C. Bowman, Peter Chilan; Keeper of Docks, Eastern District, Patrick Clark; Clerk of the Market, Patrick Ward;

Keeper of Water Closets, Daniel Murphy. The Com-

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. The Great Winter Launey Case-Argument on Motion for Commission. Before Judge Gilbert.

In the Matter of William Winter, Alleged to be Person of Unsound Mind.-This matter, which has been so frequently before the courts, came up on an order made by his Honor, Justice Glibert, on the 18th of December, 1869, returnable yesterday morning, whereby it was ordered "that said William Winter and John H. White, his trustee, show cause before the Special Term of the Supreme Court, at Brooklyn, on the first Monday of January, 1870, why the detault of Benjamin W. Downing, the guardian ad litem of the infant petitioners, M. and H. W. Livingston, taken on the 10th of April, 1889, should not us opened, and why the order then made vacating the order of February 20, 1863, and superseding the commission granted herein on said last named day should not be sot aside and varated, and why the commissioners named in said commission, or such others as shall be appointed in their stead, should not be directed to proceed with the execution of said commission or of such other commission as shall be granted herein, and why such other order should not be made as shall be proceed." The order that rectices as follows:—"And it appearing by the papers herein that said Whinam Whiter is in cative and outloy of one Francis W. Hartley, who removed said Whiter from the State of New York ourning the pendency of the former proceedings herein, the said hartley is hereby ordered to reliam from removing said Whiter from the jurisdiction of this court, or from secreting that from the said Beagamin W. Bowning or his course; herein." Is appears that on the 25th of rebriary last the Suprame Court in Brooslya issued a commission de innation inquirement, upon the appinication of Benjamin W. Bowning (who is the bistrict Attorney for Queens county), as the District Attorney for Queens county), as the guardian of Mortimer and Henry Osement, as commissioners. Subsequency, and oefore any proceedings were had under the commission eapy not the summoning of a jury, the comment for Whiter obtained an order staying proceedings and to show cause why the commission should not be supersided. On the 16th of April, 1st2, an order was made, without argument, by default, superscring such other party," and it is this ass. Lamed order was made, without argument, by default, superscring such commission, without prejudice and whiter is a person of unsended minature of the fact that Whiter is a person of unsended minature.

Art. Townsend, on behalf of the infants, claimed that the demant count not be opened, he allowed the fact that Whiter is a person of unsended minatures, and that they find abundant evidence to show that Whiter was a proper subject for a commission.

Art. John Lavangston on behalf of the infants, claimed that the results seding the commission granted herein on said his named day should not be set aside and vacated, and

merits, and that they had abundant evidence to show that whiter was a proper subject for a commission.

Ant. Townsend insisted that the question of Winder's month conducton was restabled inder which the pary and found winter to be not of unsound mad, and their verdict naving been confirmed by the court. It could not be disturbed.

The court—thost was in bed, seven years ago, and though winter may then bave been of sound mind he may now be otherwhet. The question is not, therefore, restabled that the petitioner's papers were filled with scandalous matter.

Ant. Itwingston denied that thee petitioner's papers were filled with scandalous matter.

Ant. Itwingston denied that thee was any scandalous matter in the papers. There were many allegations of statements, which a lawyer while having whiter in charge had made to Winter, as to seen lawyer's influence over and the corruption of indiges and uniterrs; dut no one believed in the fruin of any such statements. They were inscribed in the moving papers as winter's own story, and for the purpose of showing what a loof he was to be controlled by such absert stuff.

Aft. Armstrong, counsel for petitioners, corroborated the assertion that there was nothing scandalous in the moving papers; they showed wint monstrous stories whithan winter could be made to believe, and white course was anopted to inguen and govern lam, such as no sane man would, for a month, give creatence to.

The Court—The motion must be heard upon the merits.

The Court—the motion must be neard upon the merits,
Air. Townsend applied for time—one month—to prepare papers in answer to those of the positioners.
The Court gave him until Saturday the 1sta Inst., to when day the further hearing or the motion was adjoinfied.

DROCKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BUILDING ENTERPRISE .- During the year 1869 there have been erected in Brooklyn 2,004, buildings of all classes, of which are were brown stone fronts, so an emisses, of which are were brown stone from a 893 brick and 1,457 frame dwellings; 5 stone, 13 brick and 12 frame churences; 9 brick and 1 frame \$2500 houses; 57 brick and 25 frame manufactories; 27 brick and 2 frame storehouses. The greatest number of buttomps erected in any one ward was in the Twenty-first, 615, and the smallest number 5, in the Fourth ward.

A MURDEROUS FRACAS IN A LIQUOR STORE .- About hree o'clock vesterday afternoon John Kramer a Philip Thiman cutered the Hogor store of Thomas G attle corner of William and Imlay streets, South pened to be in the place set upon Kramer, knocking him down, breaking his nose and otherwise abusing him. Kramer was taken to the City Hospital.

THE FURNAN STREAT HURDER.

Edwin Percy Indicted by the Grand Jary for the Margar of Thomas Hayes, the Night Watchman.

of Thomas Hayes, the private watchman at Har-book's stores. Purman street, Brooklyn, was indicted for murder in the first degree by the Grand Jury which was empaneded in the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday. Yesterday atternoon he was brought into court, and as the Grand Jury had failed to present the bill to the Court ne was not ar Mr. Charles S. spencer, one of his counsel, moved to postpone the trial of the case until Mon gay next. District Attorney Morris opposed, and said he was ready for trial this week.

Mr. Spencer thought it would be an unusual thing to try a man for a capital offence within a week after the indiginent, and he felt surprised that the District Attorney should oppose a postponement in order to enable the prisoner to get ready. He asked for an adjournment that Taursday, and expected to get it. He thought that no counsel should try a case of this character before spending days in preparation in reference to questions of law alone.

District Attorney Morris sarcastically observed that he did not suppose the Court would adjour n a case to enable counsel to study law.

Mr. Spencer retorted by saving that the District Attorney was not too old to learn faw yet. He would find that he could employ a portion of his time usefully in the study of the law between now and the day of the trial.

Judge Pratt intimated to counsel for defence that they ought to be ready by Tuesday next. He would not be in Brooklyn on Monday, as he had to sit in Orange county.

Mr. Spencer said they would then be ready.

Mr. Morris opposed a postponement throughout, and expressed his desire to try the case this week.

Judge Pratt said that as the prisoner had not been arraigned he would not enter an order; but when the prisoner was straigned to plead he would insten to an application for a postponement.

Perry was then remanded. He will be arraigned to may. after the indictment, and he felt surprised that the

THE IMPRACIALLY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Letter from Mr. E. H. Webster, Late Collector of the Port of Bultimore. BRLAIR, Dec. 31, 1809.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE:-To the Editors of the Baltimone Gazette— Gentleman—My attention has been called to-day, for the first time, to an editorial in your issue of the 2th inst., in regard to the impeachment fraid of the fate President Johnson, and the alleged corrupt use of money to secure his acquital, in which occurs the following language, which you quote as having been used by Mr. Cornelius Wendell, of Washington city, at an interview held with him a few days ago:— "That raised," he said, "by Henry B. Snythe never reache Washington. Webster, the Baltimore Collector, raised a lowhich he sworz was paid to counsel. I would that to know what counsel. Mone of those amployed in the case ever received it. It was a good pretence on which to raise money and people bled more treely than they would had they know that the money would go me further than the Collector pockets."

Pockets."

This language contains such an aspersion upon my personal integrity and honor—whether it emanate from Mr. Wendell or some newspaper correspondent, matters not—that I cannot consent to pass I

dent, matters not—that I cannot consent to pass it in silence.

In the first place the general intimitation contained in the article, that I was a party to the raising of money to buy Senators, or for any other corrupt or improper nurpose, or that I was aware that any money was to be used for such purposes, in connection with Mr. Johnson's trial, is absolutely and entirely faise. And in the second place, as more distinctly charged in the language quoted, that I collected money in connection with this trial which I did not pay over, but, on the contrary, put into my own pockets, is equally as false.

own pockets, is equally as false.

The facts, in brief, of my entire connection with this matter are substantially as follows; and these facts, I may add, I swore to before an investigating

committee of the House of Representatives, shortly after the trial of Mr. Johnson was over, having appeared before said committee in obedience to their legal summons—

I was in the habit of visiting the Treasury Department, while I was collector of the port of fialtimore, almost every week, in the transaction of official duty. At one of these visits, during the progress of the impeadament trial, Mr. Edmind Cooper, formerly member of Congress from Tennessee, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said to me that the counsel fees in Mr. Johnson's defence would be considerable, and that in view of the fact that Mr. Johnson was comparatively a poor man, and that he was subjected to this trial because he dared to reast the emeroachments of Congressional power, he thought his friends ought not to permit him (Mr. Johnson) to bear these expenses, but should incussive raise the amount Decessary to defray them. I replied that I fully agreed in opinion with him, and expressed my whitingness to assist in raising the money, at the same time asking him how much be thought I ought to raise. He replied that two or three thought I ought to raise. He replied that two or three thought I ought to raise. He replied that two or three thought I ought to raise. He replied that two or three thought I ought to raise. He replied that two or three thought I ought to raise. He replied that two or three thought of other would be a internal and most respected merchants, and these fentimen contributed and collected among their bushness associates, and paid over to me a sum somewhallers than \$2,500. I do not remember the exact amount at this time, though I then find, and think I raised a lew hundred addars from among the personal riedus of the President, but this I raised a lew hundred addars from among the personal riedus of the President, but this I raised a lew hundred addars from among the personal riedus of the President of the finess and the other of this in pad. William the collection among the personal riedus of the President of the

TURCO-RUSSIAN BATHS.

in your paper of the 28th ult, there is a virulent attack upon the Broadway Turko-Russian paths. I serictly the fact, as the property will not come into my hands until next May. Perry Fuller, the friend of Andrew Johnson, invested \$28,000 to Ream & Co., to whom I granted a lease, which does not expire me. Still my interest in the baths will be so immediate that I shall answer all these charges and show how utterly baseless they are. You have published in your wide-spread journal a correspondence and made educrial comments upon it, waich, as you say, "If true," would have serious consequences, and "make bathers give them (the baths) a wide berth." You have published in tull what are set forth as details. We now ask for at least an equal amount of space for as full and explicit a denial.

The correspondence begins by speaking of certain tanks, thus:- "A young man of about twenty, at Atwood's drug store, is the informant. He states that the water from the bath is numbed up fresh on Monday; that it is used by bathers, runs into tanks and is pumped back again," and so on-"pumping on and running out antil Thursday, when fre h water is brought in." This contains the whole gist of this "outrage" of these "astonishing discoveries." But this "young man's" statements are simply false in toto. We can positively say, first, that the water which supplies the bath runs direct from the Croton, and that when once used it is not pumped back again for the use of the bathers, but that every time the plunge bath is emptied it is realled by the simple act of turning on the Croton nose; that as the plunge bath is the cold bath, and as it is in a room with the thermometer never ranging under 112 degrees Paarenheit, it could never be kept as a cold both unless it was constantly changed by a regular supply of cold Croton; that he pump attached to the steam engine is only used to throw up water to fill the tank in the lattadry on the thrule story, and to supply the cistern serving water to those who tenant the up starts studies and offices; that the tanks in the rear of Atwood's store are not used, as Mr. Atwood masself will testify, which he knows from the fact that he sees their condition daily; and further, that the plumber who nated them, and is often on the premises, sees the whole arrangement while doing the constantly recurring pumponer while doing the constantly recurring pumponer while doing the constantly recurring pumpose for which they have never been used, as the purpose for which they were built had never been completed, namely, to supply the fourtain, the cascade and the aquaria which ornament the conservatory bath unless it was constantly changed by a regular one of the sets of dressing rooms opens. It was intended that this flow of water should run for about thirteen hours each day. Even if the waste water had been so used, it would have been run through a large fifter attached to the tenhs holding many barrels of fiftering materials.

But, once for all, these tanks have never been used; consequently the fountain does not play, and aithough the rocks are there they have no sparking casernes.

barrels of filtering materials.

But, once for all these tanks have never been used; consequently the fountain does not play, and atthough the rocks are there they have no sparking cascands.

Further on this correspondent says, "Let them go to Atwood's drag store and he will show them the vats." Mr. Atwood Knew nothing of these "abominable." these "abominable is seen "abominable is these "abominable is not he will show them the vats." Mr. Atwood Knew nothing of these "abominable." These "abominable is not seen in the seen them in the Highest both the seen them in the seen the s

about double what it must not not be former management.

In conclusion I must add, as you have not only inserted these libelious communications, but have deemed them worthy of editorial notice, I am confident that, with your usual impartiality, you will accord as full an opportunity for this antique as was granted for the poison.

granted for the poison.

He that does no wrong need fear no inquiry. I deare full investigation of the facts in the case. I have delayed sending this refutation of unfounded charges only to prepare adulavits, it necessary in support of it.

WILLIAM GIESON.

Exignation to Trxas.—Letters from Texas say that the tide of immigration now flowing into life State is without a parallel. It comes from many directions and is illing up various parts of the great State, but the larger share of the new comers go to the northern and northwestern counties. They become grain farmers and are greatly increasing, both the product of the region and the price of lands.

A young and triendiess girl, aged thirteen years, was forcioly resqued in Virguna Cuy, Nevarta from a low dance house by the Suctiff and placed under the presented of the Sisters of Charity.

GREAT COUNTERFEIT SENSATION

Conspiracy to Bring About Repudiation.

ASTOUNDING REVELATION.

An Ex-Confederate Colonel Discloses the Plot.

The Conspirators Meet in the Tammany Wigwam.

Ex-President Johnson, Governor Hoffman, Senator Morgan and General Frank Blair in the Conspiracy.

Unusual excitement prevailed for some considerable time yesterday in the clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court over the particulars of a case which was brought before Commissioner Shields and United States District Attorney Jackson for exammation. There was, of course, a party in the case, though no charge was preferred against him. He was self-surrendered to the authornies as he was also self-acoused, and ultimately left the Commissioner's Court for lodgment in Ludlow Street Jail on a warrant issued on an affidavit sworn to by himself against himself.

The particulars of the extraordinary case, so far as they could be evoked from the perplexing ques-tions, and the double, speculations and suspicions of the man's sanity, which were bandled about and induiged in by the privileged, semi-privileged and amateur officials that will sometimes congregate in the best conducted official sanctum of law and order are these:-Some six months ago the District Attorney,

Bristow, of the Kentucky district, writing from

Covington, informed the Secretary of the Treasury that he had in his charge a man named Houston King, who had made to him the most astounding revelations concerning the existence of a wide-spread plot, having its ramifications from one end of the Union to the other, and permeating all ranks and degrees of men therein, to rum the credit of the government, to force repudiation and insolvency and general bankruptcy, in fact, upon it. The plan adopted to carry out this terrible design of the conspirators was to nood the country with counterfeit money—counterfeit green-backs—and national bank notes and spurious worthless specie. Mr. Bristow forwarded all the oral statements made to him by King, and, besides, several documents, setting forth in full all the circonstances attending and surrounding the inception of the plot and the progress it had made up to the present time. These papers and all the information thus received at the Treasury Department were forwarded to Colonel Whiteley, chief Treasury detective in this city, with instructions to read everything set forth carefully and to report his opinions and conclusions thereon. The conclusion that the shrewd Colone: came to was that the man who had made all these representations to the government must be insane; and so he reported, and so the government was willing to concene. But Bristow and King, the former in his official capacity and in fulfilment of what he deemed his duty in the premises, kept writing to the Department making fresh developments of the Ku Klux Klan conspiracy against the government—the term which Kluz always gives to his revelations. The result of this persistency on the attention of the government lead to the matter being placed in the hands of Colonel Hoagland, sta-tioned at Washington. This officer paid as little credence to the most anseemly tales disclosed to him as did Colonel Whiteley, but he thought it right to communicate with King, and he, nothing loath, at the first invitation to come to Washington, presented himself in due time before the authorities, there attended by a lawyer from King's own place, but seemingly as much in want of ballast aboard as King himself. The Treasury Department could all such cases made and provided, they got rid o the trouble by sanding them to this city.

When brought before Commissioner Shields King's

only anxiety was to be sent to jall, that he might get some rest; but as there was no charge against him. and as the officers who had him in charge up to this time were getting tired of escorting him all around King himself, anxious for the accommodations of a prison, went up before the District Attorney and swore an addavit against himself, upon which a warrant was issued and he was committed to jail. KING AND HIS STORY.

The discoverer of the great greenback counterfest plot for the depreciation of the currency and ultimate repudiation of the nation's faith is about five feet ten mehes nigh, thirty-five or thirty-six years old. well out lightly built, dark complexion, and with an unmistakable look and air of intelligence. He was during the war a colonel of artillery in the Confederate service, and was lately and up to the concection of the "big hoax" he is playing on the Treasury officials. Clerk of the Court for Carter county, in Kentucky. He says that in April, 1865, he left New Orienns per steamer for New York. On the passage he struck up an acquaintance with one Harlow Pheips, of New Orleans, who was also proceeding to this city. The latter, learning that King had been in the Confederate service, imparted to him the secret of the great scheme that was then only in an embryo condition in the heads of a few repudiators, North and South. Phelps being a trusted emissary introduced King to the conspirators in New York, and from that time he became as one of themselves. THE FIRST MEETING OF THE REPUDIATORS HELD IN

Soon after their arrival here, according to the statements given, King and his friend Phelps attended a Tammany meeting, after which those pre-viously initiated into the secret remained behind, and subsequently some 200 of the conspirators reasembled in another part of the Tammany building. Among those present on the occasion King enume rates Governor Hoffman, ex-Governor Morgan, General Frank Blair—the latter was at this meeting made presiding officer. King goes on to state that it was decided on at this meeting to commence manifacturing counterfest greenbacks on a large scale, in order to flood the country with them, to purchase withdraw all the specie from the banks and from private holders, and to so depreciate the currency and paralyze all monetary transactions and financial business as must have evoked a popular rising of the people against the government and thus compel a repudiation of the national indebtedness.

ANDY JOHNSON IN THE CONSPIRACY. King further states that President Johnson was perfectly aware of the whole thing-that he was neart and soul in the conspiracy, and that his appointment of Mr. Cooper as Assistant Secretary of he Treasury was in furtherance of the general

The foregoing are the main points in King's written statement and sworn amdavits. Press of business on Commissioner Shields' docket for the day prevented any hearing in the case, and King, as before stated, was sent to ladlow Street Jan apon a warrant issued upon an adidavit sworn to by him self against numself. Commissioner Shields hu-manely directed the surgeon of the prison to make an examination into King's mental condition and to report thereon at the examination to be held to-day.

THE MATCH FOR THE POLZ - RING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mace and Allen-Allen Forwards a Deposit, Mase and Allen-Allen Berwards a Deposit, if rom the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 1.] Yesterday Billy Carroll, acting for for Allen, forwarded \$500 forfeit money to Frank Queen, of the New York Chapter, accepting the challenge of Mace, Allen's proposition is to fight for \$2500 a side, within fity miles of Chacimation the 5th July, 1375, and it any party is arrested in any other State, that party forfeits the money. The fight is also to be, as alleged by Carroll, for the champlepanip of the world.